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BOROUGH OF LLANELLY.

REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1947.

By

E. B. MEYRICK,
L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

"Guardian" Offices, Llanelly.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

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Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

C. T. BAYNES, M.D., D.P.H.
(resigned June 1947)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

MARGARETTE NEUGROESCHL, M.D. (Vienna).

Eye Specialist (Part-time):

J. J. HEALY, M.B., Ch.B.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist (Part-time):

T. I. WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S.E.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon:

A. O. PARKER, M.D.

Dental Surgeon (Part-time):

T. E. MATHIAS, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods:

R. EVANS, M.R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspectors:

I. R. REES, C.R.S.I.

J. E. MARKS, C.R.S.I. (Inspector of Meat and Other Foods).

Health Visitors (Part-time):

M. C. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

G. GREENE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (H.V. Cert.)

G. M. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (H.V. Cert.)

S. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (H.V. Cert.)

Orthopaedic Sister (Part-time):

E. R. BUCKLEY, C.S.P.

Borough Maternity Home;

Matron: N. F. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Staff Midwife: G. BURFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Staff Midwife: M. A. RAYMOND, S.R.N. S.C.M.

Staff Midwife: M. JONES, S.R.N. S.C.M.

Staff Midwife: R. B. HOPKINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned February, 1947).

Midwife (Part-time): E. JOHN.

Midwife (Part-time): O. DAVIES.

Assistant Nurse: M. D. OWEN, (Resigned October 1947)

Assistant Nurse: J. R. DAVIES, (Appointed March, 1947)

Asssistant Nurse: B. DAVIES, (Appointed May, 1947, Resigned November, 1947).

Assistant Nurse: S. CRAWFORD, (Appointed May, 1947, Resigned July, 1947).

Assistant Nurse: D. NICHOLAS.

Assistant Nurse: S. J. EVANS, (Resigned January, 1947).

Assistant Nurse: H. I. WILLIAMS (Appointed Sept., 1947).

Assistant Nurse: M. SIMS (Appointed November, 1947).

Assistant Nurse: M. REES, (Appointed December, 1947).

Chief Clerk:

W. J. SYMMONS.

Clerks:

T. J. JONES T. C. DAVIES

A. G. BEYNON (temporary). IRIS M. ROBERTS (temporary).

Dental Attendant:

Miss V. JONES (resigned September, 1947)

Miss E. B. EVANS (part time).

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1947.

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Llanelly.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1947.

Dr. C. T. Baynes, the Medical Officer of Health, resigned office in June, 1947, and his work was carried on by Dr. M. Neugroeschl, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who unfortunately was taken ill at the end of October. It is with deep regret that we have to record her death which occurred in March, 1948.

In the absence of these two officers, the work of compiling and presenting the report has largely fallen upon Mr. W. J. Symmons, the Chief Clerk, to whom our grateful thanks are due. He has been greatly assisted by the excellent team work of Mr. R. Evans, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and his able assistants, and to them we must acknowledge our thanks also.

To all other members of the staff of the Public Health Department and to those concerned with the Public Health Services generally, we offer our sincere thanks, for without their full co-operation the services would indeed have been impossible to conduct and inaugurate.

A hundred years ago this year, the country was threatened with another outbreak of cholera, and this coupled with the prospect of famine resulting from unemployment, caused a reawakening in the interest "in the affairs of man", which so impressed the Government that it set in motion measures for the benefit of public health, and these measures in the course of years have gathered impetus, and are still going on. The year 1947 is also the centenary of the appointment of the first Medical Officer of Health in this country. He was Dr. Duncan of Liverpool.

The year 1947 saw the passing of the National Health Service Act, which has given to the people, for the first time in history, a comprehensive and free medical service for all. No longer will illness be accompanied by the worry of the cost of treatment.

On the 1st April, 1947, the National Public Health Laboratory Service, evolved from a war-time measure, was instituted, which has laboratories erected throughout the land to deal with all matters requiring bacteriological investigation. This service is of supreme help to the General Practitioners and the Medical Officers of Health respectively.

Following on an extremely severe winter, there occurred an epidemic of poliomyelitis (commonly known as infantile paralysis). It was the largest epidemic known in this country. It is estimated that nearly 8,000 people were affected. There were only six cases recorded in the Borough of Llanelly, two being males and four females.

In 1947, certain centres were established throughout England and Wales for the investigation of streptomycin in tuberculous meningitis and miliary tuberculosis. It is rather early to record with any degree of accuracy, the results of the treatment, but provisional results seem to suggest that one-third of the cases respond, one-third are in the balance, and one-third die. Before the introduction of streptomycin all cases of tuberculous meningitis were fatal.

Tuberculosis in all forms, is the third highest cause of death in this country. In England and Wales there are three fairly definite peaks of the incidence of tuberculosis. The first peak occurs in the second year of life; the second peak on young adult life in females, middle age for males; and the third peak not apparent now in females, but still obvious in males in the age group 55-60.

The second highest cause of death is cancer and this seems to be increasing. This apparent increase may be due, to some extent, to earlier detection of the malady and better facilities for diagnosing it. There are large variations in the incidence of cancer, and according to the Registrar General, the variation in England and Wales is most clearly marked in two main types, namely, cancer of the stomach and lungs respectively.

Gastric cancer at different age groups is lowest in London and the County Boroughs. There is an astonishing prevalence of gastric cancer in North Wales which gives an excess for females of between 74-103% that of the corresponding rate for England and Wales. It is suggested that the reason lies in the dietary and cooking habits in which fresh milk plays a minor and the frying pan a major part.

Respiratory cancer is much higher in Urban than in rural areas, though in both it is on the increase. The relationship between lung cancer and the hours of sunlight is also most interesting. There is evidence to show that there is a high correlation

to suggest that either smokiness of the atmosphere tends to produce or sunshine tends to prevent, the incidence of cancer of the lungs.

Diseases of the heart and the circulatory system still remains the highest cause of death.

The crude death rate for the year is 13.49 per 1,000 estimated population, whilst that of England and Wales is 12.0 per 1,000 estimated population.

The birth rate for Llanelly Borough is 17.64 and that of England and Wales 20.5 per 1,000 estimated population. The birth rate, it is to be noted, gives a false idea of fertility, for to obtain the latter it is necessary to know the number of legitimate births per 1,000 married women.

The still birth rate, that is, the number of legitimate and illegitimate births per 1,000 total live and still births for Llanelly is 31.84. The rate per 1,000 population is 0.58, whilst that for England and Wales was 0.50.

Infant mortality rate for the year was 37.82 per 1,000 live births and that for England and Wales was 41.00.

The number of deaths of mothers occurring during pregnancy and child bearing for the year was 4, giving a maternal mortality rate of 6.36 per 1,000 total live and still births. That for England and Wales was 1.17.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. B. MEYRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY.

Area (in acres)	2,069
Population, 1947 (estimated—Registrar General)	34,460
Number of inhabitated houses according to Rate Books (end of 1947)	8,815
Rateable Value	£175,467
Sum represented by a penny rate	£660

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	592	311	281	Birth Rate * 17.64* per 1,000 estimated population.
	Illegitimate	16	7	9	
Still Births	Legitimate	20	10	10	31.84* per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Deaths		466	240	226	13.49* per 1,000 estimated population.

The rates for 1946 were:—
Birth rate .... 16.96 per 1,000 estimated population.
Still Birth rate .... 33.22 per 1,000 total live and still births.
Death rate .... 13.58 per 1,000 estimated population.

* For comparison the birth and death rates for England and Wales were respectively 20.5 and 12.0 per 1,000 estimated population. The still birth rate for England and Wales was 0.50 per 1,000 population. That for Llanelly was 0.58 per 1,000 population.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's list):—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births).
No. 29—Puerperal Sepsis	1	1.59
No. 30—Other maternal causes	2	3.18
	3	4.77

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	75
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2
Inquests numbered	21
Uncertified deaths numbered	2
Deaths in Public Institutions	72

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Facilities.—An arrangement is in operation for the bacteriological examinations of pathological specimens and of milk samples at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen, and the Beck Laboratory, Swansea. During the year 140 throat and nasal swabs, 60 vaginal swabs, 2 blood specimens, 15 urine specimens, 22 specimens of faeces, 12 of pus and 66 samples of milk were examined. In addition to the above, 42 specimens of faeces, 41 of urine and 1 of blood taken from men employed by the Town Council in their water undertaking were examined.

Water Analyses.—This work is carried out by Mr. H. J. Evans, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., of the County Analyst's Laboratory, Carmarthen.

Ambulance Facilities.—The agreement with the Priory of St. John continues in operation for the transport of patients residing in the Borough to the General Hospital, etc.

Nursing in the Home.—This is undertaken by the Llanelly and District Nursing Association in the case of subscribers.

Treatment Centres.—The following clinics are housed in the Public Health Department, Old Town Hall:—Maternity and Child Welfare, School Clinic, Dental and Eye Clinic. Three rooms at th Hall Street Wesleyan Chapel Vestry are used for the purposes of the Orthopaedic Clinic and a Gynaecological Clinic is held at the Nurses' Institute by arrangement with the Llanelly and District Nursing Association. The Welsh National Memorial Association's tuberculosis clinic is held at Bay View, Capel Road.

HOSPITALS.

The Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital.—Two infants were admitted into this hospital during the year on account of hare lip and cleft palate.

Isolation Hospital.—Cases of infectious diseases from the Borough are sent to the County Isolation Hospital at Tumble. The cost of maintenance etc., of these cases is charged up to the Borough by the Carmarthenshire County Council.

Venereal Diseases.—A Venereal Diseases Treatment Clinic was opened in January. This clinic is attached to the Llanelly General Hospital and is open on four days each week—two days for males and two for females. Two of the local medical practitioners are in charge of this Clinic. Previous to this Clinic being opened it was necessary for patients requiring treatment to attend the Swansea Clinic, this being the nearest treatment centre, or obtain treatment by their own doctors.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION (See Page 12).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives.—Four County Council midwives, two independent midwives and six institutional midwives notified their intention to practice in the Borough during the year.

The total number of births notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was 652 of which 21 were still births.

Infant Mortality:—

	Males.	Females.	Total
Deaths of infants within 12 months of birth....	14	9	23
Illegitimate infant deaths (included in above)	—	—	—
Ages at death:—			
On first day	4	4	8
Under seven days	5	4	9
Under 4 weeks	6	5	11

The infant mortality rate was 37.82 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 41.00.

Infant Mortality during the year 1947.

Net deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 month.	Total deaths under 1 year
Whooping Cough								1		1
Pneumonia						4	2	1		7
Infantile diarrhoea, enteritis							1	1		2
Prematurity	3				3					3
Congenital Malformations, birth injury, etc.	6	1			7					7
All other causes				1	1	1			1	3
Totals	9	1		1	11	5	3	3	1	23

Maternal Mortality.—There were four maternal deaths for the Borough during the year. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 6.36 per 1,000 total live and still births. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 1.17 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Health Visiting.—Number of visits paid during the year by Health Visitors:—

1.	To expectant mothers	116
2.	To children under one year of age	2252
3.	To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	3587

The following table shows the work undertaken by the Health Visitors in addition to their ordinary work:

Visits of enquiry—still births	7
Visits of enquiry—infant deaths	18
Visits to cases of tuberculosis ...., ...	151
Visits of enquiry—puerperal pyrexia	1
Visits of enquiry—Maternity Home cases	45
Visits of enquiry—ophthalmia neonatorum	3
Miscellaneous—special visits	49
Immunisation	1
Visits of enquiry—breast abscesses	30

Infant Welfare Centre.

(a) Total number of children under 5 years of age who first attended at the Centre during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were:—

1.	Under one year of age	348
2.	Over one year of age	17

(b) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centre during the year and who, at the end of the year were:—

1.	Under one year of age	295
2.	Over one year of age	281

Ante-natal and Post-natal Services.

Total number of women who attended at the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics during the year 277

Supply of Milk and Foods.

Proprietary brands of dried milk are sold at cost price at the Clinic.

Priority Dockets for Expectant Mothers.

Priority Dockets are issued to expectant mothers to enable them to obtain sheets. These dockets are issued to applicants on production of a certificate issued by midwives in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

Statistics for the Year 1947—Llanelly Corporation (Glasfryn) Maternity Home.

Number of beds in the Institution	12
Number of cases admitted during 1947	+394
Average duration of stay	10 days
Number of cases delivered by—	
(a) Midwives	344
(b) Doctors	43
Number of cases admitted after delivery	7
Number of cases of puerperal pyrexia	4
Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	nil
Number of infants who received a supplementary of complementary feed while in the Institution	10
Number of infants wholly breast fed on leaving the Institution	190
Number of cases of Ophthalmic Neonatorum	Nil
Number of maternal deaths	3
Number of still births	14

Causes—

1. One of twins—cord round neck.
2. Ante-partum haemorrhage.
3. Anencephalic.
4. Prematurity.
5. Cord round neck.
6. Prematurity.
7. Craniotomy.
8. Breach delivery.
9. Anencephalic.
10. Breach delivery.
11. Prematurity.
12. Ante-partum haemorrhage
13. Prematurity.
14. Breach delivery.

Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth 3

Causes—

1. Spinabifida.
2. Prematurity
3. Prematurity with history of Ante-partum haemorrhage.

+ (Including 3 transferred from Carmarthen Maternity Block to Glasfryn; 6 miscarriages were admitted in addition).

The net number of patients dealt with during the year 1947 was 405. Of these, 394 were admitted into the Corporation Maternity Home. 11 were admitted to Carmarthen Infirmary Maternity Block (3 of these were transferred back to Glasfryn Maternity Home).

Consultant Obstetrician.

The total number of cases dealt with by Mr. J. R. E. James, Consultant Obstetrician, during the year 1947 was 129.

Home Helps.—There is no Home Help and Domestic Help Scheme in operation in the Borough.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Two cases were notified during the year. One case was removed to the County Isolation Hospital and the other treated at home. They were visited by the Health Visitors and vision was unimpaired in both cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Three cases were notified during the year, one of whom was removed to the County Isolation Hospital.

Illegitimate Children.—There is no Social Worker appointed by the Council for the purposes of Circular 2866 but arrangements are made for this work to be undertaken by the existing Moral Welfare Association, St. David's Diocesan. Mother and Baby Homes are not provided or subsidised by the Council.

Premature Infants.—The total number of premature babies notified during 1947 was 22, 6 of whom were born at home and 16 in hospital or nursing home.

Child Life Protection.—(Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act 1936).

(a) Number of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	Nil
(b) Number of children at the end of the year	Nil
(c) Number of Child Protection Visitors at the end of the year	4

Adoption of Children (Regulations) Act, 1939.

(a) Number of persons who gave notice under Section 7 (3) during the year	Nil
(b) Total number of children "adopted" under the Section during the year	Nil
(c) Number of such children under supervision at the end of the year	Nil

Gynaecological Clinic.—By arrangement with the Llanelly and District Nursing Association, the Clinic is held at the Nurses' Institute on the second and last Thursday of every month. One of the Health Visitors attends at the Clinic to assist the Medical Officer, Dr. Gwendoline Madel.

Dr. Madel's report on the work carried out during the year is as follows:—

"It is with much pleasure that I have to report that the Clinic continues to progress satisfactorily.

"During the year a total of 116 patients were seen and advised. Of this figure 18 were new patients and 98 old patients. When compared with the reports of previous years it will be seen that the attendances are steadily increasing.

Examples of the cases seen are as follows:

1. Mother of low mentality—four living children, all mentally defective.
2. Mother of three children, suffering from Toxic Goitre and severe heart disease.
3. Mother who has previously suffered from severe eclampsia—toxaemia of pregnancy.
4. Mother of one child suffering from severe epilepsy.
5. Mother of two children both suffering from congenital dislocation of hip. Mother very debilitated from strain of caring for her crippled children .

In addition to the foregoing examples many cases are those suffering from severe heart disease and/or kidney disease.

"I would again like to pay tribute to the excellent work performed by Nurse Greene, and my thanks to Miss Marpole, Matron of the Llanelly District Nursing Association at whose premises the Clinic is held, for her many kindnesses to the Clinic Staff."

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant constant supply of water for the whole of the Borough and the premises within the Corporation's Extended limits of supply.

Water Distribution.—9,072 houses with an estimated population of 35,939 are supplied direct from water mains and 28 houses with an estimated population of 109 are supplied from standpipes.

Consumption of Water.—The average daily consumption of filtered water for the year for domestic purposes was 48.09 gallons per head per day, and for trade purposes 53.22 gallons per head per day.

Rainfall.—The rainfall for the year 1947 was 46.30 inches and rain fell on 202 days. The average rainfall for the past 67 years on the Cwmlliedi Reservoir was 50.85 inches. One inch, or over of rain fell in 24 hours on four occasions. The highest fall occurred on the 25th July when 2.11 inches was recorded.

Safeguarding of Water Supply.—The whole of the men employed by the Town Council in their water undertaking have been ascertained by bacteriological tests to be free from the infection of enteric fever and allied diseases. All new workmen are required to pass a similar test before being employed in connection with the town's water supply.

Water Analysis.—The water for domestic supply is subjected to slow sand filtration and chloramine treatment and monthly chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water show that the treatment is satisfactory.

The samples taken on the 9th December, 1947, for examination by Mr. H. J. Evans, County Analyist, Carmarthen, showed the following results:—

Chemical.

No. 1.—Domestic Supply.—Lead Service Pipe. Filtered and Chlorinated.

No. 1a.—Filter Beds.—Copper Pipe. Raw Water.

No. 2.—Industrial Supply.—Hydrant at Marshfield Square. Chlorinated.

No. 3.—Gwendraeth Supply.—From River at Kidwelly Intake.

	Parts per 100,000.			
	No. 1	No. 1A	No. 2	No. 3.
Free Ammonia	0.013	0.011	0.008	0.015
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.014	0.016	0.015	0.011
Chlorides as Cl	1.90	1.90	1.85	2.00
Calculated as NaCl	3.14	3.14	3.06	3.30
Nitrates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrites	0.067	Nil	Trace	Trace
Total Solids	15.0	15.0	12.0	20.0
Total Alkalinity	4.0	4.0	2.5	7.6
Total Hardness	5.7	5.7	4.0	10.9
Oxygen Consumed at 37°C:—				
In 4 Hours	0.094	0.118	0.189	0.157
In 15 Minutes	0.041	0.067	0.082	0.074
pH Value	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.5
Colour (Hazen Units)	10	20	30	20
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Bacteriological Examination.

	No. 1	No. 1A	No. 2	No. 3.
Count on Agar at 37 C	3	26	10	28
Count on Agar at 22 C	21	240	75	290
Coliform Organisms per 100 ccs	Nil	18+	Nil	16
Faecal Coli per 100 ccs	Nil	18+	Nil	16

Remarks.

Nos. 1 and 1A.—The amount of Organic Matter present and colour have been slightly reduced by filtration. Sterilisation has been effective and the treated water is suitable for drinking and all domestic purposes.

No. 2.—Sterilisation has been effective.

No. 3.—The Organic Matter present since the last Analysis has been approximately halved. It is a river water of average purity.

Closet Accommodation:—

Number of houses provided with pails collected by the Corporation	91
Number of houses with pails, contents disposed of by householders	22
Number of houses with private cesspools	47

Public Cleansing.

Highway refuse (including street gullies)	Information not available for 1947.
Market refuse	
House and Trade refuse	

Provision of Houses.

No. of houses erected by the Corporation	78
No. of houses erected by private enterprise	Nil
No. of houses erected without assistance	Nil

HOUSING.

A woman housing investigator, Mrs. O. Morris, S.R.N., visits all the houses under the control of the Corporation. Where conditions are not satisfactory, the results are reported by Mrs. Morris to the Borough Treasurer, who passes the matter on to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for his investigation in each case as to the degree of overcrowding in any one house, and the general sanitary condition of the premises. She is required to make investigation into the circumstances of applicants for Corporation houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—The number of registered milk retailers in the Borough was 91, of whom 12 were licensed for the sale of designated milk.

Regular inspections of all cowsheds and dairies in the Borough were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and a high standard of cleanliness has been maintained.

Milk Sampling and Bacteriological Examinations.

This has been carried out as in previous years, and the results are set out below:—

(1) **Taken from Retailers:**

(a) **Ordinary Milk:**

No. of samples examined	**47**
No. that complied with accredited standard	31 (66%)
No. that did not comply with accredited standard	16 (34%)

The samples were examined for the presence of coliform bacillus and 11 samples were found to be affected.

(2) **Pasteurised Milk:**

No. of samples examined	**19**
No. that complied with pasteurised standard	**16**
No. that did not comply with pasteurised standard	**2**

One sample could not be tested as it did not come within the standard conditions.

Eighteen samples were examined by the Phosphatase Test for heat treated milk. In one case it was found insufficiently heat treated.

(3) **School Supplies:**

Four samples of milk supplied to schools were examined and found to be satisfactory. The Llanelly Divisional Executive Education Committee took samples of milk regularly during the year and no instance of unsatisfactory milk was reported to this department.

The results of all samples of milk are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health and the Veterinary Inspector. The results are also given to the Medical Officer of Health of the Llanelly Rural District Council of samples taken from producers in his district.

Meat and Other Foods.—Shops, stalls, vehicles, etc., are visited regularly, and particulars of condemnations are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. K. J. Mackay, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Inspector for the Borough, was responsible for the inspection and condemnation of animals and carcases in the public slaughterhouse and his report for the year is appended.

Eleven licences were granted by the Town Council during the year under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Condemnations in 1947.

1. All diseases except tuberculosis.

(a) Whole carcases condemned—24 sheep.

(b) Carcases of which some part was condemned:—
249 cattle, excluding cows; 260 cows; 45 calves; 2,237 sheep and lambs.

(c) Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis:—

Cattle, excluding cows, 15.8 per cent.; cows 34.4 per cent.; calves 0.90 per cent.; sheep and lambs 21.6 per cent.

2. Tuberculosis only:

(a) Whole carcases condemned:—
7 cattle, excluding cows; 43 cows.

(b) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:
135 cattle, excluding cows; 181 cows.

(c) Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis:—

Cattle, excluding cows, 9.01 per cent.; cows 29.8 per cent.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diphtheria.—Five cases were notified in 1947. Of these, three were rediagnosed infectious monoclosiosis, acute laryngitis and quinsy. One case was admitted to the County Isolation Hospital, the child not having been immunised. The other child, who had received one injection, died on the way to the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Number of infants in the age group 1—2 who were immunised showed a gradual increase from 1941-1945. There was a drop in 1946 and 1947. This was probably due to the fact that notifications continued to decrease and the fact that early in 1947 there was a very bad epidemic of measles. Towards the end of 1947 there was a big increase in the number immunised which extended to the early months of 1948. The following is a table showing the numbers of the age group 1—2 who were immunised since the introduction of immunisation in 1941:—

1941	....	118
1942	....	189
1943	....	227
1944	....	253
1945	....	290
1946	....	238
1947	....	205

The Health Visitors continued to impress upon parents the importance of having their children immunised. In addition, Birthday cards were sent out regularly.

In 1947, a booster injection of T.A.F., was recommended for children commencing school or three years after their initial immunisation. During the year, 992 children of various ages received a booster injection. This treatment has continued and the numbers continue to increase.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1947

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Measles		Ac. Poliomyelitis		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Puerperal Fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No. originally notified (Civilians)	7	18	2	3	18	19	280	288	2	5	2			4
Non-Civilians														
Final Nos. after correction:—														
0					1	2	14	10						
1		2		1	8	8	67	62		1				
3	3	4			4	6	116	129						
Age 5	2	8			2	3	80	79						
10		1		1	2		2	3	1					
15	1	1						3	1	2				
25		1						2		1				
Age unknown														
Total Civilians	6	17		2	17	19	279	288	2	4	2			3
Non Civilians														
15—														
25 & over or NK....														
Total Non-Civilians														

	Ac.Pneumonia		Dysentry		Ac. Enceph. Lethargica.		Paratyphoid		Erysipelas		C. Spinal Fever		Enteric or Typhoid Fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No. Originally notified (Civilian)	41	32	2	1					3	2	2	1		
Non-Civilians														
Civilians—Final Nos. after correction														
0	3	6									1	1		
5	3	4	2											
15	9	9							1	2				
45	14	5												
65	12	8							1					
Total Civilians	41	32	2						2	2	1	1		
Non-Cilivians														
15														
45														
Total Non-Civilian														

Cases removed to Isolation Hospital:—

Scarlet Fever	....	8
Puerperal Fever	....	2
Erysipelas	....	1
Diphtheria	....	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	1
Pneumonia	....	2
Whooping Cough	....	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		1
Dysentery	....	3
Measles	....	4
Ac. Poliomyelitis	....	5

Tuberculosis.—39 cases (1.13 per 1,000 population) of respiratory tuberculosis were notified in 1947—23 males, 16 females. 16 deaths (.46 per 1,000 population), 8 males, 8 females, were recorded. (Local Statistics).

Eight cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis (0.23 per 1,000 population) were notified (2 males, 6 females), 1 death (0.5 per 1,000 population—male.

Form 235/1 (Welsh Memorial Association) giving particulars of every case notified—home conditions, contacts, financial circumstances, etc., is sent to the Tuberculosis Officer who is supplied with subsequent reports following visits of the Health Visitors as to the condition of the patient, etc., at the time of visiting the house, and of any change in the family circumstances. Copies of these reports are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health for his information in the application of the After-care Scheme.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, quarterly statements are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health. The following is a statement giving particulars for the year 1947:—

(a) Number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning of the year:—

Males: Respiratory	....	 74
Non-respiratory	....	 25
Females: Respiratory	....	 68
Non-respiratory	....	 32
		199

(b) Number of cases notified under the Regulations of 1930 for the first time during the year:—

Males:	Respiratory	 23
	Non-respiratory	 2
Females:	Respiratory	 16
	Non-respiratory	 6
		47

(c) Number of cases restored to register:—

Males:	Respiratory	 4
Females:	Respiratory	 3
	Non-respiratory	 1
		8

(d) Number of cases added to Register and brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification:—

Males:	Non-respiratory	 1

(e) Number of cases removed from register during the year:—

Males:	Respiratory	 18
	Non-respiratory	 9
Females:	Respiratory	 18
	.... Non-respiratory	 12
		57

(f) Number of cases remaining on the register at the end of the year:—

Males:	Respiratory	 83
	Non-respiratory	 19
Females:	Respiratory	 69
	Non-respiratory	 27
		198

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis, Respiratory and Non-respiratory notified during 1947 and the Number of Deaths. (Local Statistics).

AGE GROUPS	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-resp.		Respiratory		Non-resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
15—	4	—	3	2	—	2	—	—
25—	5	—	7	3	—	3	—	—
35—	3	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
45—	5	—	1	—	1	3	—	—
55—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
All ages	23	2	16	6	8	8	1	—

VITAL STATISTICS (1931-1947).

Year.	Population Estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected No.	Net. No.	Net. Rate	No.	Rate	Of non-residents registered in the District	Of residents not registered in the District	Under 1yr. of age No.	Under 1yr. of age Rate per 1,000 net births	All ages No.	All ages Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1931	38.730 +	577	565	14.5	522	13.47	40	20	43	74.3	482	12.4
1932	38.450	589	561	14.5	476	12.37	49	24	33	58.8	451	11.7
1933	38.100	561	529	13.8	490	12.86	62	17	35	66.1	445	11.6
1934	37.900	562	549	14.4	452	11.92	63	17	34	61.9	406	10.7
1935	37.890	549	518	13.6	488	12.88	62	27	40	77.7	453	11.9
1936	37.730	527	488	12.9	498	13.19	64	14	37	75.8	448	12.9
1937	37.120	563	552	14.8	457	12.31	43	23	31	56.1	437	11.7
1938	36.890	463	484	13.3	441	11.95	47	33	28	56.6	427	11.5
1939	(a) 36.590	482	518	14.1	468	12.70	52	30	37	* 71.0	446	12.1
	(b) 36,700											
1940	36.000	427	477	13.2	478	13.27	63	37	27	* 56.1	452	12.5
1941	36.600	418	458	12.8	500	14.04	71	46	27	* 56.4	472	13.3
1942	34.200	489	499	14.5	467	13.65	80	29	27	55.2	416	11.8
1943	33.220	481	500	15.0	492	14.81	80	31	24	48.0	443	13.3
1944	33.360	455	529	15.8	461	13.81	74	29	24	45.3	416	12.4
1945	33.400	421	464	13.8	496	14.85	80	24	20	43.1	440	13.1
1946	34.300	556	582	16.9	487	14.19	58	37	23	39.5	466	13.5
1947	34.460	641	608	17.6	251	15.11	78	23	23	37.8	466	13.4

+ census population.

* For calculation of I.M. rate, the Registrar-General gives the net number of births as 521 in 1939, 481 in 1940, and 478 in 1941.

(a) Resident population, mid-year 1939.

(b) Average population appropriate to the calculation of death rates.

Causes of Death in Llanelly Municipal Borough in 1947.

Registrar-General's Statistics.

	Cause of Death.	All Ages. M.	F.	Total.
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro spinal fever	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	—	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	—	1	1
5.	Diphtheria	—	1	1
6.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	8	8	16
7.	Tuberculosis—other forms	2	—	2
8.	Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
9.	Influenza	3	1	4
10.	Measles	—	—	—
11.	Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	—	—	—
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis	—	—	—
13.M.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus....	4	—	4
13.F.	Cancer of uterus	—	6	6
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	9	6	15
15.	Cancer of breast	—	5	5
16.	Cancer—all other sites	26	19	45
17.	Diabetes	1	5	6
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	22	42	64
19.	Heart disease	40	41	81
20.	Other disease of circulatory system	13	9	22
21.	Bronchitis	19	18	37
22.	Pneumonia	10	9	19
23.	Other respiratory diseases	9	3	12
24.	Ulceration of stomach and duodenum	3	—	3
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2	—	2
26.	Appendicitis	—	1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	4	4	8
28.	Nephritis	9	1	10
29.	Puerperal and post abortive sepsis	—	1	1
30.	Other maternal causes	—	2	2
31.	Premature birth	1	2	3
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, etc.	6	2	8
33.	Suicide	4	2	6
34.	Road traffic accidents	4	3	7
35.	Other violent causes	6	3	9
36.	All other causes	34	31	65
	Total	240	226	466

CANCER.—SITES, AGE PERIOD AND FOR EACH SEX. (LOCAL STATISTICS).

Site	Under 25—		25—		35—		45—		55—		65—		75—		All Ages.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes
Buccal cavity and pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	4	2	6
Digestive organs & peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	1	5	6	2	3	13	11	24
Respiratory organs	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	5
Uterus, ovary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	6
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	6
Male genito-urinary organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	6	—	6
Other	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	5	2	2	2	2	10	10	20
TOTALS	1	—	—	—	1	3	3	5	13	9	13	11	6	8	37	36	73

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1947.

Number of Preliminary Notices served	675
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	670
Number of Statutory Notices served	65
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	55
Number of complaints received	319
Owners and other persons interviewed	2724

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS.

Houses inspected for nuisances	766
Houses inspected for infectious diseases	35
Houses re-inspected	1026
Factories with mechanical power	106
Factories without mechanical power	71
Workplaces and other premises	25
Laundries	25
Outworkers	2
Dairies	115
Cowsheds	42
Milkshops	2
Milk pureyors' vehicles	377
Ice cream premises	73
Bakehouses	53
Food preparing premises	35
Slaughterhouses	24
Butchers' shops, stalls and vehicles	2211
Provision stores	2199
Fishmongers	599
Greengrocers' shops	1737
Restaurants and kitchens	17
Chip shops	6
Schools	32
Inns and clubs	25
Tents, vans and sheds	64
Common lodging houses	27
Houses let in lodgings	38
Amusement places	3
Ships	2
Offensive trades:—	
Marine store dealers	19
Marine store hawkers	9
Gutscrapers	33
Fish fryers	36
Shops	432
Rat infestations	58

Drains	426
Sewers	41
Cesspools	18
Watercourses	14
Backlanes	188
Stables	4
Swine and other animals	22
Smoke and grit	36
Accumulations	94
Water supply	62
Public conveniences	89
Tips	6
Miscellaneous	471

NUISANCES ABATED.

Houses—External work.	Preliminary	Statutory
Roofs renewed or repaired	 156	16
Chimney stacks repaired	 15	1
Gutters renewed or repaired	 102	8
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	58	6
Walls renewed or repaired	 58	10
Yard paving relaid or repaired	 74	13
Water closets renewed	 171	8
Drainage renewed or repaired	 45	17
Houses—Internal work.		
Wall and ceilings repaired	 74	13
Windows renewed or repaired	 66	19
Doors renewed or repaired	 42	4
Floors renewed or repaired	 40	5
Stairs renewed or repaired	 7	4
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	 21	2
Sinks and water supply renewed or repaired....	31	—
Washing accommodation provided or repaired	4	—
Miscellaneous items dealt with	 83	9

MILK AND DAIRIES, ETC.

Limewashing carried out	66
Milk samples obtained:—	
Bacteriological	64
Phosphatase test	18
Limewashing carried out in Common Lodging Houses	8
Fried fish shops cleansed	1
Houses let in lodgings cleansed	1
Amusement house, floor repaired	1

Reported to Surveyor:—		
Drains and sewers	....	90
Accumulations	....	20
Other matters	....	91
Miscellaneous	....	35

FUMIGATIONS.

Wards	1	2	3	Total
Following scarlet fever	3	2	4	9
,, diphtheria	—	1	—	1
,, tuberculosis	15	9	2	26
,, erysipelas	2	—	1	3
,, typhoid fever	1	—	—	1
,, poliomyelitis	—	—	5	5
,, other diseases	6	4	2	12
	27	16	14	57

Number of articles steam disinfected	671
Number of Library books disinfected	63
Other fumigations	36
Public Mortuary cleansed	63

FOOD CONDEMNATIONS.

2,398 tins Milk.—Blown and damaged.
810 tins Vegetables—Blown and damaged.
753 tins Fish—Blown and damaged.
674 tins Fruit—Blown and damaged.
580 tins Meat—Blown and damaged.
285 lbs. Imported beef—Decomposition.
135 lbs. Imported mutton—Mouldy.
5¼ lbs. Bacon—Decomposition.
121 lbs. Sausage—Decomposition.
5,096 lbs. Fish—Decomposition
868 lbs. Kippers—Decomposition.
8 lbs. Fruit—Sour and mildewed.
2,761 lbs. Dried fruit—Decomposition.
336 lbs. Potatoes—Decomposition.
323 lbs. Tomatoes—Decomposition.
110 lbs. Peas—Mildewed.
331 lbs. Pudding Mixture—Mite infestation.
112 lbs. Oatmeal—Mite infestation.
18 lbs. Cereals—Mite infestation.
51 cwts. Oats—Mite infestation.
52 lbs. Sugar—Contaminated.
203 lbs. Sweets (mixed)—Contaminated.
42 lbs. Tea—Contaminated,

65 pkts Soup—Acid contamination.

122½ doz. Eggs—Decomposition.

66 Crumpets—Dirty and damp.

RODENT CONTROL.

Rats and Mice (Destfuction) Act, 1919.
The Infestation Order, 1943.

Eighty-two rat infestations were treated during the year, and the River Lliedi, sewers, refuse tip, market and slaughterhouse were treated at regular intervals.

The treatments were carried out in accordance with the methods of the Infestation Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the poisons used being zinc phosphide, arsenic and red squill.

Smoke Abatement.—Various complaints of nuisances caused by smoke and grit received the attention of the Department during the year, and reports were made to the Health Committee regarding measures for their abatement.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-1938.—Thirteen applications were received during the year and certificates were issued in all cases.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPNG ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1947.

	Number.	Tonnage.
Foreign—		
Steamers	2	672
Motor	—	—
Sailing	—	—
Fishing	—	—
Total Foreign	2	672

Coastwise—

Steamers	112	23695
Motor	—	—
Sailing	—	—
Fishing	—	—
Total Coastwise ...	112	23695
Total Foreign and Coastwise....	114	24367

CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

(a) Passenger traffic during the year 1947 .... Nil.

(b) Cargo traffic:—

Principal imports—Coal, sand, scrap and pig iron, timber, cement, potatoes, sugar, cake and meal, flour (Liverpool).

Exports—Nil.

(c) Foreign ports from which vessels arrived—Germany.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901, AND THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspection for purposes of Provision as to Health.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	71		
Factories without mechanical power....	106	2	
Other Premises under the Act— (including works of building and engineering constructions, but not including outworkers' premises)			
Total	177	2	

2. Defects found—

Premises.	Number of defects			Number of defects in respect of which proceedings were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2		
Overcrowding (S.2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....				
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):—				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or defective	1	1		
Not separate for sexes	1	1		
Other Offences .... (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Totals	4	4		